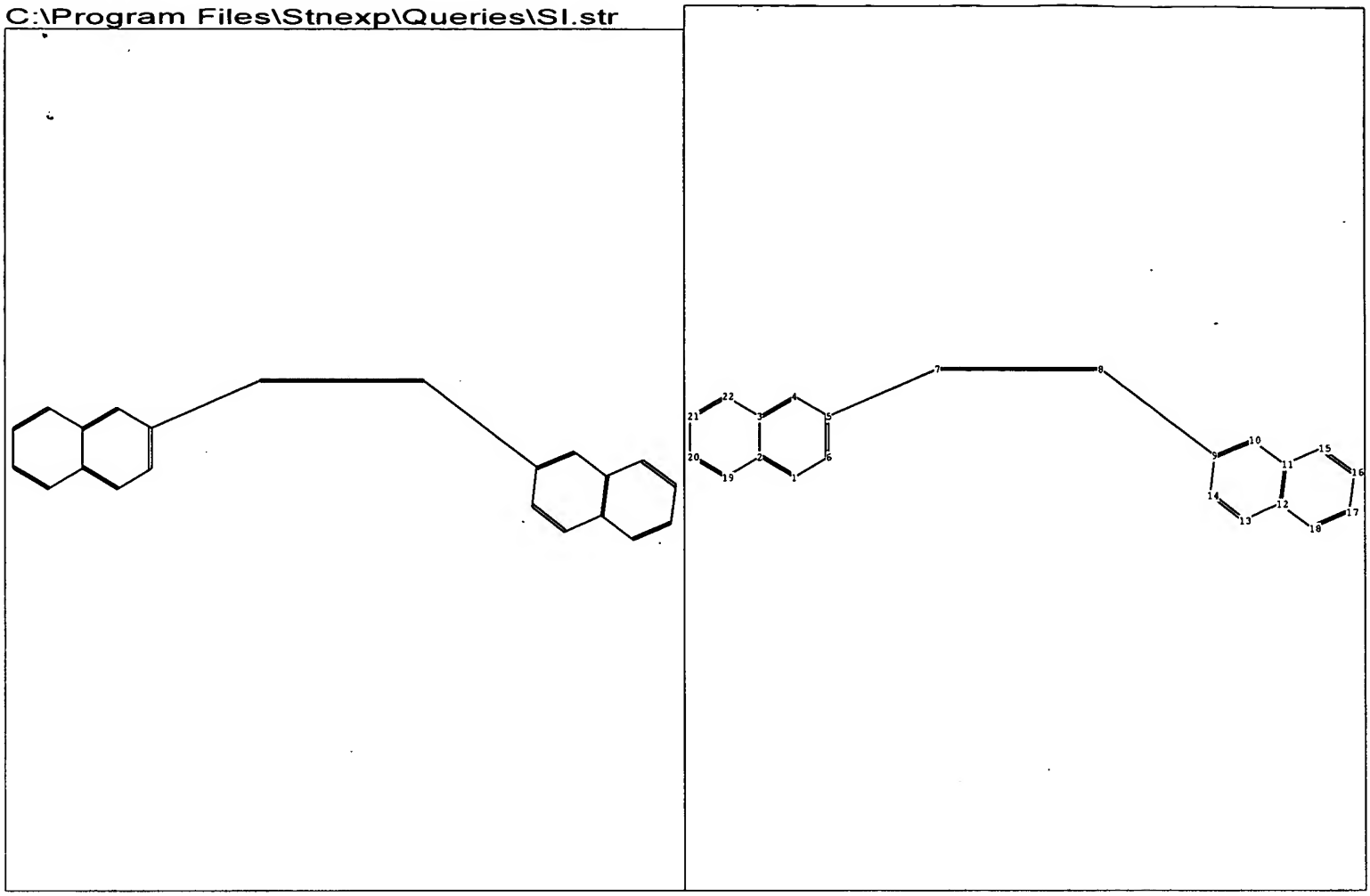
C:\Program Files\Stnexp\Queries\SI.str



chain nodes :
7 8
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
chain bonds :
5-7 7-8 8-9
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 2-19 3-4 3-22 4-5 5-6 9-10 9-14 10-11 11-12 11-15
12-13 12-18 13-14 15-16 16-17 17-18 19-20 20-21 21-22
exact bonds :
5-7 7-8 8-9
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 2-19 3-4 3-22 4-5 5-6 9-10 9-14 10-11 11-12 11-15
12-13 12-18 13-14 15-16 16-17 17-18 19-20 20-21 21-22

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:CLASS8:CLASS9:Atom
10:Atom 11:Atom 12:Atom 13:Atom 14:Atom 15:Atom 16:Atom 17:Atom 18:Atom
19:Atom 20:Atom 21:Atom 22:Atom

SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 12:22:39 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 124 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 124 ITERATIONS 2
ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 1812 TO 3148
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 2 TO 124

L3 2 SEA SSS SAM L1

L4 2 L3

=> D L4 IBIB ABS HITSTR 1-2

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:789773 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:48473
TITLE: Inhibition of human immunodeficiency virus type I
integrase by naphthamidines and 2-aminobenzimidazoles
AUTHOR(S): Middleton, Tim; Lim, Hock B.; Montgomery, Debra;
Rockway, Todd; Tang, Hua; Cheng, Xueheng; Lu, Liangjun; Mo, Hongmei; Kohlbrenner, William E.; Molla,
Akhteruzzaman; Kati, Warren M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Global Pharmaceutical Research and Development,
Department R47D, Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL,
60064-6217, USA
SOURCE: Antiviral Research (2004), 64(1), 35-45
CODEN: ARSRDR; ISSN: 0166-3542
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Retroviral integrases catalyze two of the steps of insertion of proviral
DNA into the host genomic DNA. Inhibitors that target the second step,
strand transfer into the host DNA, have been demonstrated to have
antiviral activity in cell culture. The authors describe two classes of

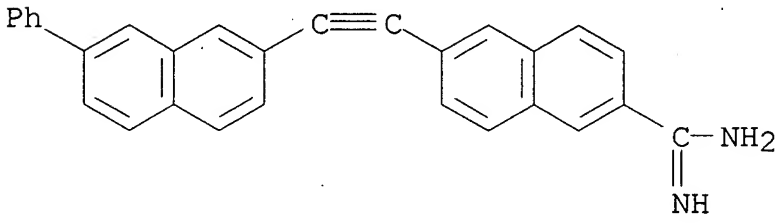
HIV-1 integrase inhibitors that block strand transfer, one based on a naphthamidine core and one on a benzimidazole core. While the naphthamidine compds. showed some propensity to interact with the DNA substrate, both classes were shown to bind directly to integrase. The naphthamidine compds. showed activity in cell culture, and a direct effect on integrase was indicated by an increase in 2-LTR products in the presence of a naphthamidine compound These two classes of compds. represent potential starting points for the development of new classes of integrase inhibitors.

IT **808144-92-5**

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibition of human immunodeficiency virus type I integrase by naphthamidines and 2-aminobenzimidazoles)

RN 808144-92-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalenecarboximidamide, 6-[(7-phenyl-2-naphthalenyl)ethynyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:55291 CAPLUS

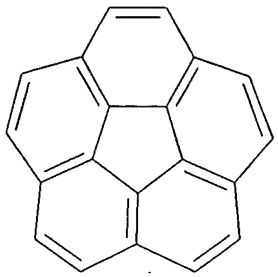
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:199098

TITLE: Synthesis and properties of monosubstituted ethynylcorannulenes

AUTHOR(S): Jones, Carissa S.; Elliott, Eric; Siegel, Jay S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, University of California, San

Diego, La Jolla, CA, 92093-0358, USA
SOURCE: Synlett (2004), (1), 187-191
CODEN: SYNLES; ISSN: 0936-5214
PUBLISHER: Georg Thieme Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:199098
GI

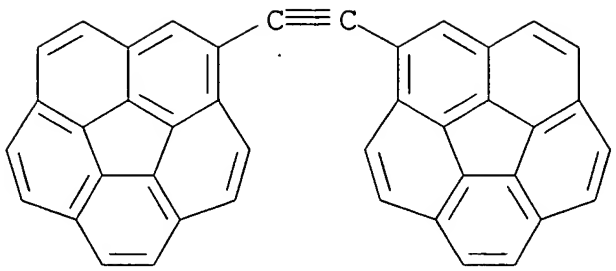


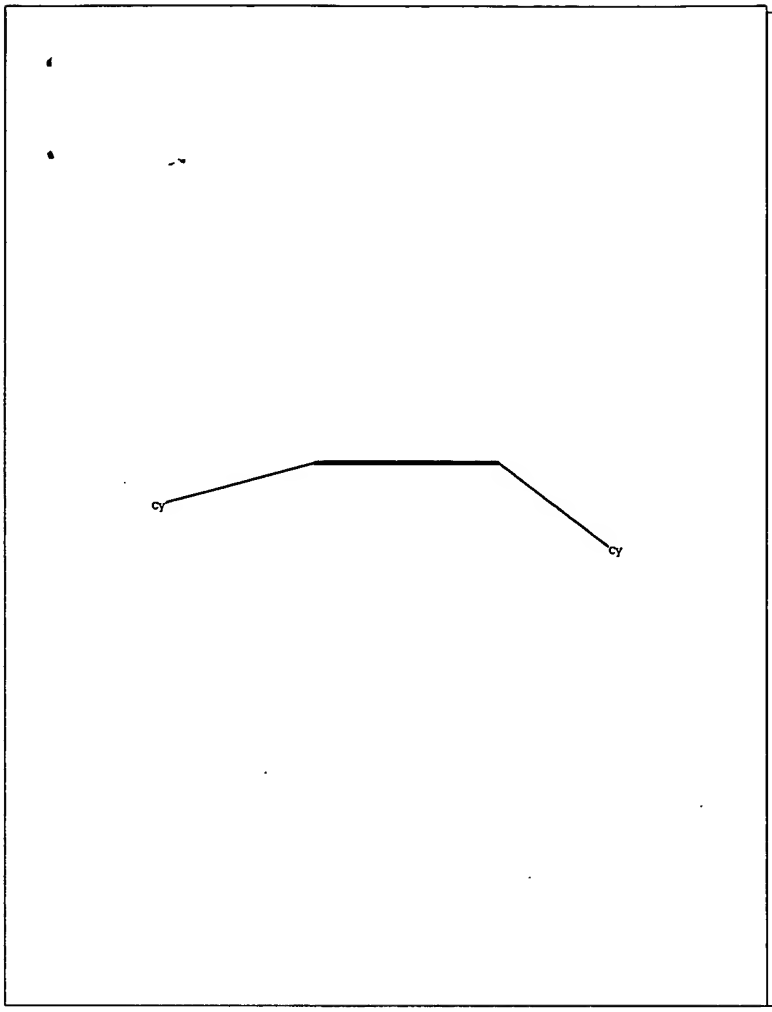
I

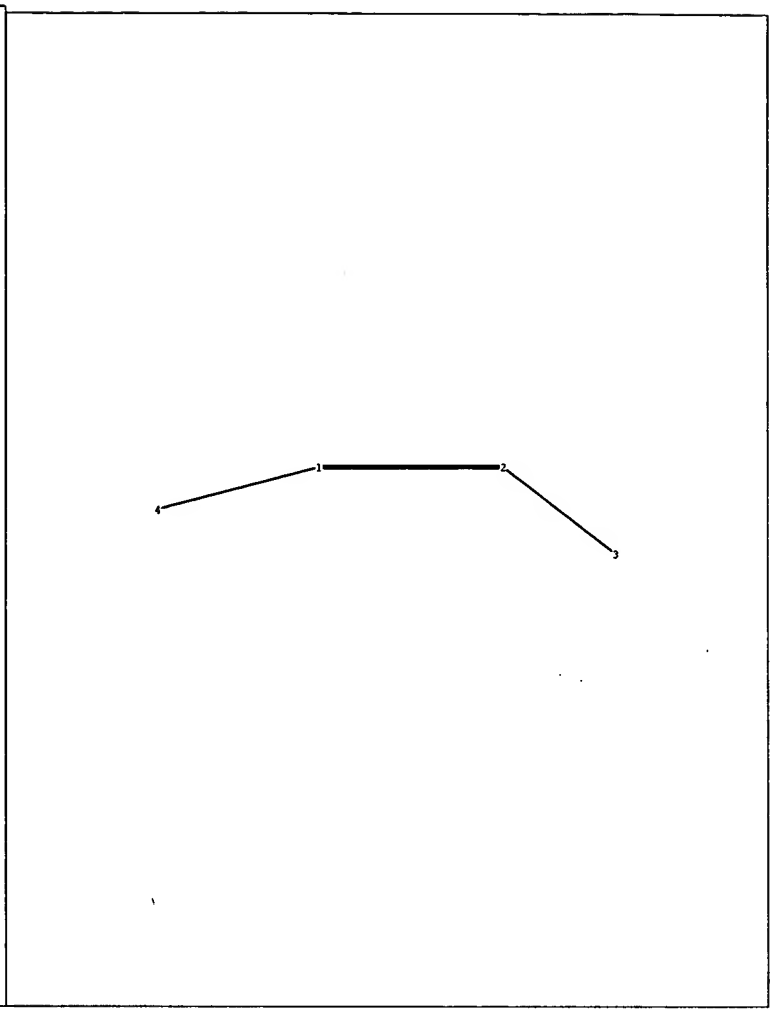
AB The solution-phase synthesis of corannulene (I) has been modified and it is now possible to prepare multi gram quantities of corannulene more efficiently, with considerably less toxic reagents. Cross-coupling of bromocorannulene with TMS-acetylene and phenylacetylene affords novel ethynyl-containing corannulene derivs. Deprotection of TMS-ethynyl corannulene affords the naked alkyne, which can be cross-coupled with pentafluoroiodobenzene and bromocorannulene to afford the appropriate alkyne derivs. The photophys. properties of this new and novel family of alkyne-containing corannulene derivs. has been evaluated and all of the new derivs. exhibit low to moderate quantum efficiencies.

IT **663617-09-2P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of arylethynylcorannulene and bicorannulenylacetylene via cross coupling of ethynylcorannulene with pentafluoroiodobenzene and bromocorannulene)

RN 663617-09-2 CAPLUS
CN Dibenzo[ghi,mno]fluoranthene, 1,1'-(1,2-ethynediyl)bis- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)







chain nodes :
1 2 3 4
chain bonds :
1-2 1-4 2-3
exact/norm bonds :
1-4 2-3
exact bonds :
1-2

Match level :
1:CLASS2:CLASS3:Atom 4:Atom

L4 50 SEA SSS SAM L1

L5 45 L4

=> S L5 AND SEMICONDUCTOR
502507 SEMICONDUCTOR
L6 2 L5 AND SEMICONDUCTOR

=> D L6 IBIB ABS HITSTR 1-2

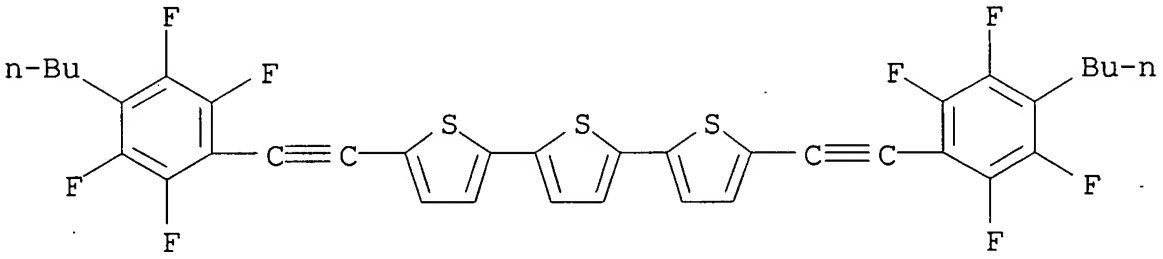
L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:512808 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:80542
TITLE: Organic semiconductive materials and manufacture of organic electric device by film formation of the materials
INVENTOR(S): Takada, Yoshihiro; Aramaki, Shinji
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 23 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004179249	A2	20040624	JP 2002-341175	20021125

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2002-341175 20021125

AB The organic semiconductive materials comprise compds. with mol. weight ≤2000 and containing ≥1 structure where (substituted) aromatic hydrocarbon ring-containing groups or (substituted) aromatic heterocyclic ring-containing groups are bonded via alkynylene group. The organic elec. device , such as a field-effect transistor, IC, a display, etc., is prepared by film-formation of an organic semiconductives containing the above-mentioned materials, heating the prepared film until it becomes a fluidizing phase, preferably a liquid crystalline phase, and cooling.

IT **710338-94-6P**
RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP
(Preparation); USES (Uses)
(organic semiconductive materials for manufacture of field-effect transistor by
film formation)
RN 710338-94-6 CAPLUS
CN 2,2':5',2''-Terthiophene, 5,5''-bis[(4-butyl-2,3,5,6-tetrafluorophenyl)ethynyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:490751 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:63113
TITLE: Macromolecular architectures suitable for use in
molecular electronics
INVENTOR(S): Gothelf, Kurt Vesterager; Brown, Raymond S.; Thomsen,
Anne; Nielsen, Morten
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aarhus Universitet, Den.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004050231	A2	20040617	WO 2003-DK821	20031128
WO 2004050231	A3	20040916		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,

LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO,
NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ,
TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,
BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK,
TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-429554P P 20021129
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:63113
AB A macromol. architecture suitable for use in mol. electronics and in the manufacture of conductors and semiconductors has been synthesized using linear and branched oligomers of organic mols. The incorporation of a bi-or tri-functional organic compound in an oligonucleotide chain and the application of these for formation of covalently linked organic and metal-organic oligomers led to a useful mol. architecture. Also, the iterative serial synthesis of linear and branched organic oligomers by automated methods such as DNA-synthesis or peptide synthesis, using bi- or tri-functional organic monomers is described. The compds. may be used to position and arrange nanoscale substrates such as biomols., biol. structures, colloids, supramol. structures forming covalently linked assemblies for use as conducting wires and components in electronic devices. The preparation method for the macromol. architecture involves the following steps: (1) providing at least 3 organic compds., each with at least two structural domains with at least one functional group and an oligonucleotide chain that is at least partly complementary to the chain on one of the other organic compds.; (2) hybridizing portions of both oligonucleotide chains in the structural domains of one compound with one oligonucleotide chains in each of two other

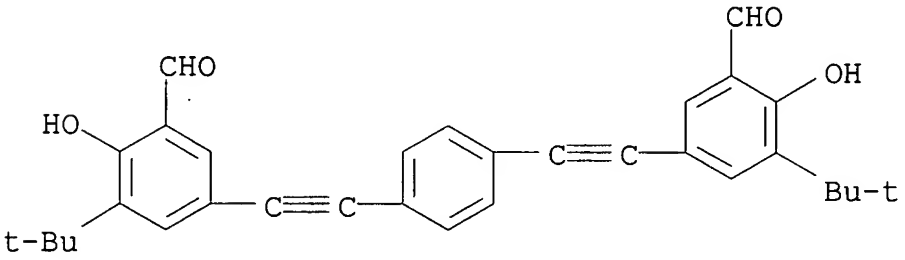
compds.; (3) establishing through the functional groups covalent links
between the structural domains joined by the oligonucleotide hybridization; and (4) optionally partly or completely cleaving the
oligonucleotide chains formed in step 2.

IT **705930-82-1P**

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(macromol. architectures suitable for use in mol. electronics)

RN 705930-82-1 CAPLUS

CN Benzaldehyde, 3,3'-(1,4-phenylenedi-2,1-ethynediyl)bis[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-6-hydroxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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